

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

SURFACE ACOUSTIC WAVE DEVICE AND METHOD OF  
FABRICATING THE SAME

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention generally relates to surface  
acoustic wave devices and methods of fabricating the  
same, and more particularly, to a surface acoustic wave  
10 device having a SAW chip hermetically sealed, and a  
method of fabricating the same.

2. Description of the Related Art

Recently, there has been a demand to downsize  
electric parts mounted to electronic devices and  
15 improve the performance thereof with downsizing and  
high performance of the electronic devices. For  
instance, there have been similar demands on surface  
acoustic wave (SAW) devices that are electric parts  
used as filters, delay lines, oscillators in electronic  
20 devices capable of transmitting and receiving radio  
waves.

A description will now be given of a filter  
device equipped with a conventional SAW device. Fig.  
1A is a perspective view of a SAW filter 100, and Fig.  
25 1B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line F-F  
shown in Fig. 1A. This type of SAW device is  
disclosed, for example, Japanese Patent Application  
Publication No. 8-18390 (see Fig. 4, particularly).

Referring to Fig. 1A, the SAW filter 100 includes  
30 a ceramic package 102 having a cavity 109, a metal cap  
103 and a SAW chip 110. The SAW chip 110 is placed in  
the cavity 109, which is sealed with the metal cap 103.  
As shown in Fig. 1B, the package 102 has a three-layer  
structure composed of three joined substrates 102a,  
35 102b and 102c. Electrode pads 105 are provided on the  
top of the substrate 102b, and foot patterns 107 are  
provided on the bottom of the substrate 102c. Wiring

patterns 106 are provided on sides of the package 102, and connect the electrode pads 105 and the foot patterns 107. The SAW chip 110 is fixed to the bottom of the cavity 109 so that comb-like electrodes (an  
5 interdigital transducer: IDT) 113 on the SAW chip 110 face up. Electrode pads 114 on the SAW chip 110 are connected to the electrode pads 105 via wires 108. The metal cap 103 is bonded to the top surface of the package by a bonding material made of solder or resin,  
10 which material serves as a washer 104.

There is another proposal to mount the SAW chip in flip-chip fashion (see, for example, Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2001-110946). Figs. 2A and 2B show this type of SAW device. More particularly,  
15 Fig. 2A is a perspective view of a SAW chip 210 of a SAW filter 200, and Fig. 2B is a cross-sectional view of the SAW filter 200, which view corresponds to a cross section taken along the line F-F shown in Fig. 1A.

20 As shown in Fig. 2A, the SAW chip 210 has a piezoelectric material substrate (hereinafter referred to as piezoelectric substrate) 211. Comb-like electrodes 213 that form an IDT are formed on a main surface (upper surface) of the piezoelectric substrate  
25 211. Electrode pads 214 are provided on the main surface and are electrically connected to the IDT 213 via wiring patterns. As shown in Fig. 2B, a package 202 has a cavity 209. Electrode pads 205 are provided on the bottom of the cavity 209, which is also referred  
30 to as die-attached surface. The pads 205 are positioned so as to correspond to the electrode pads 214 of the SAW chip 211. The SAW chip 210 is flip-chip mounted in the cavity 209 so that the IDT 213 and the electrode pads 214 face the die-attached surface. The  
35 electrode pads 214 and 205 are bonded via metal bumps 208 so that these pads are electrically and mechanically fixed together. The electrode pads 205

are electrically connected to foot patterns 207 on the backside of the package 202 by means of via-wiring lines 206, which penetrate the bottom portion of the package 202. A metal cap 203 closes an opening of the cavity 209 and is bonded to the package 202 by a bonding material 204.

A duplexer equipped with a transmit filter and a receive filter may be formed by using SAW filters as mentioned above. Such a duplexer will now be described with reference to Figs. 3A and 3B. A duplexer 300 shown in these figures has a transmit filter 310a and a receive filter 310b, each of which filters is like the SAW filter 100. Fig. 3A shows a cross section of the duplexer 300, which corresponds to that taken along the line F-F shown in Fig. 1A. Fig. 3B is a plan view of a SAW chip 310.

Referring to Fig. 3A, the duplexer 300 has a package 302 in which the SAW chip 310 is mounted. A matching-circuit board 321 and a main board 322 are provided on the bottom side of the package 302. The matching-circuit board 321 is provided in such a way as to be sandwiched by the main board 322. As shown in Fig. 3B, the SAW chip 310 is equipped with the transmit filter 310a and the receive filter 310b. Each of the filters 310a and 310b has respective IDTs 313 arranged in ladder fashion. The IDTs 313 are connected to electrode pads 314 via wiring patterns 315.

The SAW filter or duplexer as mentioned above is required to have the SAW chip hermetically sealed. The metal cap is used, along with bonding material or resin, to accomplish hermetically sealing.

However, there are drawbacks to be solved. A large joining area (seal width) at the interface between the package and the cap is needed to hermetically seal the cavity with high reliability. However, this prevents downsizing of the package. Downsizing of package is also restricted due to the use

of wires because the wires need a relatively wide pattern for bonding. The package is the multilayer substrate made of ceramics, which is comparatively expensive. The device needs the process of assembling  
5 the cap, chip and package device, and is therefore costly.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a downsized, less expensive, productive SAW device and a method of fabricating the same.

10 This object of the present invention is achieved by a surface acoustic wave device comprising: a piezoelectric substrate having a first surface on which comb-like electrodes, first pads connected thereto, and a first film are provided, the first film being located  
15 so as to surround the comb-like electrodes; and a base substrate having a second surface on which second pads joined to the first pads and a second film joined to the first film are provided, the first and second films joined by a surface activation process defining a  
20 cavity in which the comb-like electrodes and the first and second pads are hermetically sealed.

The above objects of the present invention are also achieved by a method of fabricating a surface acoustic wave device comprising the steps of: (a)  
25 forming a first film on a first surface of a piezoelectric substrate on which comb-like electrodes and first pads are formed so as to be surrounded by the first film; (b) forming a second film on a second surface of a base substrate, the second film  
30 corresponding to the first film in position; (c) subjecting a surface activation process to surfaces of the first and second films; and (d) joining the first and second films so as to join activated surfaces thereof, the comb-like electrodes being hermetically  
35 sealed in a cavity defined by the first and second films.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction  
5 with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1A is a perspective view of a conventional SAW device;

Fig. 1B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line F-F shown in Fig. 1A;

10 Fig. 2A is a perspective view of a SAW chip used in a conventional SAW device shown in Fig. 2B;

Fig. 2B is a cross-sectional view of the conventional SAW device that has the SAW chip shown in Fig. 2A;

15 Fig. 3A is a cross-sectional view of a conventional duplexer;

Fig. 3B is a plan view of a SAW chip used in the duplexer shown in Fig. 3A;

20 Fig. 4A is a perspective view of a SAW device in which the fundamental concepts of the present invention are realized;

Fig. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A shown in Fig. 4A;

25 Figs. 5A and 5B show a surface activation process;

Fig. 6A is a plan view of a SAW chip according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B shown in Fig. 6A;

30 Fig. 7A is a plan view of a base substrate used in the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C shown in Figs. 7A and 7C;

35 Fig. 7C is a bottom view of the base substrate shown in Figs. 7A and 7B;

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of a SAW device according to the first embodiment of the present

invention;

Figs. 9A through 9J show a method of producing the SAW chip shown in Figs. 6A and 6B;

5 Figs. 10A through 10F show a method of producing the base substrate shown in Figs. 7A through 7C;

Figs. 11A through 11F show another method of producing the base substrate shown in Figs. 7A through 7C;

10 Figs. 12A through 12G show another process of producing the SAW device shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 13A is a plan view of a base substrate according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 13B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D-D shown in Figs. 13A and 13C;

Fig. 13C is a bottom view of the base substrate shown in Figs. 13A and 13B;

Fig. 14 is a circuit diagram of the SAW device according to the second embodiment;

20 Fig. 15A is a plan view of a SAW chip according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 15B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E shown in Fig. 15A;

25 Figs. 16A and 16B show a method of producing a joined substrate used in the third embodiment;

Fig. 17A is a plan view of a part of a substrate in which SAW chips, each shown in Figs. 6A and 6B, are integrally arranged in rows and columns according to a fourth embodiment;

30 Fig. 17B is a plan view of a part of a substrate in which base substrates, each shown in Figs. 7A through 7C, are integrally arranged in rows and columns;

35 Fig. 18 is a plan view of a part of a substrate in which SAW chips are integrally arranged in rows and columns according to a fifth embodiment;

Fig. 19 is a plan view of a SAW device equipped

with an LTCC substrate according to a sixth embodiment;

Fig. 20A is a plan view of a duplexer according to a seventh embodiment; and

Fig. 20B is a circuit diagram of a SAW device  
5 equipped with the duplexer shown in Fig. 20A.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A description will now be given of the fundamental concepts of the present invention. Fig. 4A  
10 is a perspective view of a SAW device 1 having the fundamental concepts of the invention, and Fig. 4B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A shown in Fig. 4A.

The SAW device 1 has a piezoelectric substrate  
15 11A and a base substrate 2A. On the main (upper) surface of the piezoelectric substrate 11A, provided are comb-like electrodes (IDT) 13, electrode pads 14 and wiring patterns 15. Electrode pads 5 are provided on a main surface of the base substrate 2A. The  
20 electrode pads 5 are provided at positions that correspond to the electrode pads 14.

A metal film 16 is provided on a peripheral portion on the main surface of the piezoelectric substrate 11A. The metal film 16 is located further out  
25 than the IDT 13 and the pads 14 so as to surround these patterns. Similarly, a metal film 4 is provided on a peripheral portion on the main surface of the base substrate 2A. The metal films 16 and 4 are joined so that a cavity 9 defined by the piezoelectric substrate  
30 11A and the base substrate 2A can be hermetically sealed. In the cavity 9 thus sealed hermetically, there are the IDT 13, the electrode pads 14 and the wiring patterns 15.

When the substrates 11A and 2A are joined so that  
35 the metal films 16 and 4 are joined, the electrode pads 14 and 5 are joined. An electric contact with the pads 14 on the substrate 11A can be made on the backside of

the base substrate 2A via a via-hole 6a that penetrates the base substrate 2A. The via-hole 6a may be full of a conductor such as a metal bump, so that a via-wiring line can be made. The input and output terminals of the IDT 13 can be extended up to the backside of the base substrate 2A.

The piezoelectric substrate 11A may be a piezoelectric single-crystal substrate of a 42° Y-cut X-propagation lithium tantalate ( $\text{LiTaO}_3$ :LT). The LT substrate has a linear expansion coefficient of 16.1 ppm/°C in the X direction in which the SAW is propagated. The LT substrate may be replaced by a piezoelectric single-crystal substrate of Y-cut lithium niobate ( $\text{LiNbO}_3$ : LN).

The IDT 13, the electrode pads 14, the wiring patterns 15 and the metal film 16 may be made of a conductor that contains, as the major component, at least one of gold (Au), aluminum (Al), copper (Cu), titanium (Ti), chromium (Cr) and tantalum (Ta). The patterns may be a single layer or a laminate composed of at least two conductive layers, each of which contains at least one of Au, Al, Cu, Ti, Cr and Ta. The conductors may be deposited by, for instance, sputtering.

The base substrate 2A may be made of an insulator that contains, as the major component, at least one of silicon, ceramics, aluminum ceramics, BT (Bismuthimido-Triazine) resin, PPE (Polyphenylene-Ethel), polyimide resin, glass-epoxy and glass-cloth. The first embodiment employs silicon for the base substrate 2A because silicon can easily be processed and handled at the stage of wafer. Preferably, the base substrate 2A is made of a silicon substance that has a resistivity as low as 1000  $\Omega \cdot \text{m}$  or greater in order to avoid degradation of the filter characteristic stemming from the resistance of silicon.

The electrode pads 5 and the metal film 4 on the



main surface of the base substrate 2A may be made of a conductor that contains, as the major component, at least one of Au, Al, Cu, Ti, Cr and Ta. The conductors may be deposited by, for instance, sputtering. The  
5 pads 5 and the film 4 may be a single layer or a laminate of at least two layers.

An adhesive may be used to join the substrates 11A and 2A. However, it is preferable to directly bond the substrates 11A and 2A. In this case, the bonding  
10 strength can be enhanced by applying a surface activation process to the joining surfaces of the substrates 11A and 2A. Now, a description will be given, with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B, of the joining method that employs the surface activation  
15 process.

Referring to Fig. 5A, both of the substrates 11A and 2A are cleaned through RCA cleaning or the like, so that impurities X1 and X2 including compounds and adsorbate that adhere to the surfaces, especially the  
20 joining surfaces, are removed (cleaning process). RCA cleaning is one of the techniques that utilize solutions such as a cleaning solution of ammonia, hydrogen peroxide, and water, mixed at a volume mixing ratio of 1:1-2:5-7, and a cleaning solution of  
25 hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide, and water, mixed at a volume mixing ratio of 1:1-2:5-7.

After the cleaned substrates are dried (drying process), as shown in Fig. 5B, the joining surfaces of the substrates 11A and 2A are exposed to ion beams, neutralized high-energy atom beams, or plasma of inert  
30 gas such as argon (Ar) or oxygen, so that residual impurities X11 and X21 are removed, and that the surfaces can be activated (activation process). The particle beams or plasma to be used are selected  
35 according to the materials of the substrates to be joined. For example, the surface activation process with inert gas is useful for many materials.

Particularly, for silicon dioxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ), ion beam or plasma of oxygen may also be used.

5 The piezoelectric substrate 11A and the silicon substrate 2A are then positioned and joined to each other (joining process) in such a manner that the metal films 16 and 4 are positioned and the electrode pads 14 and 5 are positioned. For most materials, this joining process may be carried out in a vacuum or in an atmosphere of a high purity gas such as an inert gas, 10 though it may be carried out in the air. Also, it might be necessary to press the substrates 11A and 2A from both sides. This joining process can be carried out at room temperature or by heating the substrates 11A and 2A at a temperature of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  or lower. The use 15 of heating may increase the joining strength of the substrates 11A and 2A.

The present method does not need an annealing process at  $1000^\circ\text{C}$  or higher after the substrates 11A and 2A are joined. Thus, the substrates 11A and 2A can 20 be reliably joined without any damage. In addition, the method with the surface activation process does not need any adhesive agent such as resin or metal and realizes a height-reduced package, so that downsizing of package can be achieved. Further, a sufficient 25 joining strength can be obtained by a smaller joining interface area than that for the adhesive, so that the package can be miniaturized. The joining process employed in the invention can be applied to the wafer. Thus, a large number of SAW devices 1 can be produced 30 at a time by using a wafer-level piezoelectric substrate having multiple piezoelectric substrates integrally arranged in rows and columns and a wafer-level base substrate having multiple base substrates integrally arranged in rows and columns. This realizes 35 a simplified production process and an improved yield.

When the metal films 4 and 16 contain gold, these films can be joined more tightly because gold is

comparatively soft. The films 4 and 16 are joined via joining surfaces that contain gold by the surface activation process. Only one of the metal films 4 and 16 may contain gold.

5       Based on the above-mentioned concepts of the present invention, the cavity 9 that houses the IDT 13 can be minimized. The use of the surface activation process for joining the piezoelectric substrate 11A and the base substrate 2A realizes a reduced joining  
10 interface area while a sufficient joining strength can be secured. This contributes to downsizing the SAW device. The base substrate 2A can be processed at the wafer level and may be made of silicon that is less expensive. This simplifies the fabrication process and  
15 produces the less-expensive SAW device at an improved yield. Now, a description will be given of embodiments of the present invention based on the above-mentioned concepts.

(First Embodiment)

20       A description will now be given of a first embodiment of the present invention. Figs. 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 7C and 8 illustrate a SAW device 21 according to the first embodiment. More particularly, Fig. 6A is a plan view of a SAW chip 20 of the SAW device 21, and  
25 Fig. 6B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line B-B shown in Fig. 6A. Fig. 7A is a plan view of a base substrate 22 of the SAW device 21, Fig. 7B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line C-C shown in Fig. 7A, and Fig. 7C is a bottom view of the base substrate 22.  
30 Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the SAW device 21, which corresponds to a cross section taken along the line B-B or C-C mentioned before.

As shown in Figs. 6A and 6B, the SAW chip 20 has an LT substrate 11 having the main surface on which  
35 IDTs 13 connected in ladder arrangement, electrode pads 14 and wiring patterns 15 that connect the IDTs 13 and the electrode pads 14. The IDTs 13, the electrode pads

14 and the wiring patterns 15 have been described previously. The metal film 16 is provided on the main surface so as to surround the IDTs 13 and the electrode pads 14. The metal film 16 is connected to the  
5 electrode pads 14 via wiring patterns 17, which have relatively high resistance values.

As is shown in Figs. 7A through 7C, the base substrate 22 may be a silicon substrate 2 having the main surface on which the electrode pads 5 are arranged  
10 so as to correspond to the electrode pads 14 in position. The electrode pads 5 have been described.

The metal film 4 is formed on the base substrate 22 so as to surround the electrode pads 5. The metal film 4 corresponds to the metal film 16 in position.  
15 The metal film 4 is electrically extended to the backside of the silicon substrate 2 by means of the via conductors 7 that penetrate the silicon substrate 2. The metal film 4 may be grounded on the backside of the silicon substrate 2 through the via conductors 7. In  
20 the assembled state, the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14 and 5 and the metal films 16 and 4 are all grounded.

The SAW chip 20 is joined to the base substrate 22 so that the main surface of the SAW chip 20 faces the main surface of the base substrate 22. That is,  
25 the SAW chip 20 is mounted in the facedown state. This joining results in the SAW device 21 shown in Fig. 8. The aforementioned surface activation process can be applied to the joining. The electrode pads 14 and 5 are joined at the time of joining the SAW chip 20 to  
30 the base substrate 22.

A description will now be given of a method of fabricating the SAW device 21 with reference to Figs. 9A through 9J, and Figs. 10A through 10F. Figs. 9A through 9J show a process of producing the SAW chip 20  
35 of the SAW device 21, and Figs. 10A through 10F show a process of producing the base substrate 22.

The step of Fig. 9A prepares the LT substrate 11,

which is, for example, 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick. Next, as shown in Fig. 9B, an electrode film 13A, which contains a major component of a metal of aluminum or the like, is formed on the main surface of the LT substrate 11. The  
5 electrode film 13A is an underlying layer of the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14, the wiring patterns 15 and the metal film 16. Then, as shown in Fig. 9C, a mask 25 is provided on the electrode film 13A. The mask 25 is photolithographically patterned into the IDTs 13,  
10 the electrode pads 14, the wiring patterns 15 and the metal film 16. Thereafter, the electrode film 13A is etched so that a patterned electrode film 13B can be formed, as shown in Fig. 9D.

The patterned film 13B is the underlying layer of  
15 the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14, the wiring patterns 15 and the metal film 16. The mask 25 that remains after etching is removed, and an insulating film such as silicon oxide ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ) is provided so as to cover the entire surface including the patterned electrode film  
20 13B. Then, as shown in Fig. 9F, a patterned mask 27 for forming the high-resistance wiring patterns 17 is formed photolithographically. Then, as shown in Fig. 9G, the insulating film 26 is etched with the mask 27, so that the wiring patterns 17 can be formed. An  
25 insulation film 28 may be provided on the electrode film 13B in order to protect it, as shown in Fig. 9G.

Then, as shown in Fig. 9H, a metal film 14A is provided so as to cover the entire surface, and a mask 29 is photolithographically formed, as shown in Fig.  
30 9I. The mask 29 is used to partially remove the metal film 14A for defining the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14 and the metal film 16. Then, etching is carried out (liftoff), so that the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14, the wiring patterns 17 and the metal film 16 can be  
35 defined, as shown in Fig. 9J, in which only the pads 14 and metal film 16 are shown for the sake of simplicity. Preferably, the IDTs 13, the electrode pads 14 and the

wiring patterns 17 have almost the same thickness as the metal film 16. This avoids problems that may be caused at the time of joining the base substrate 22 and the SAW chip 20. If there is a considerable difference  
5 in thickness, the IDTs 13 may contact another element or the pads 14 may not contact the corresponding electrode pads 5.

The electrode pads 14 and the metal film 16 are connected by the wiring patterns 17. However, the  
10 wiring patterns 17 may be omitted when the LT substrate 11 has a resistivity as high as  $10^{-14}$  to  $10^{-7} \Omega \cdot m$ . This further facilitates to simplification of the production process.

The base substrate 22 is produced as follows.  
15 The step of Fig. 10A prepares the silicon substrate 2, which is, for example, 250  $\mu m$  thick. A metal film 4A, from which the electrode pads 5 and the metal film 4 will be defined later, is formed on the main surface of the silicon substrate 2.

20 Then, as shown in Fig. 10C, a mask 35 used to shape the metal film 4A into the electrode pads 5 and the metal film 4 is photolithographically formed, and etching is then carried out as shown in Fig. 10D. The mask 35 includes patterns for defining the vias 6a and  
25 7a, which electrically extend the electrode pads 5 and the metal film 4 to the backside of the silicon substrate 2.

The vias 6a and 7a are formed as follows. A mask  
36 patterned into the vias 6a and 7a is  
30 photolithographically formed, as shown in Fig. 10E. Then, the silicon substrate 2 is subjected to reactive ion etching (RIE), preferably, deep-RIE, so that the vias 6a and 7a extending vertically can be formed. The mask 36 that remains after etching is removed.

35 The SAW chip 20 and the base substrate 22 thus produced are joined by the process that has been described with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B. This

joining results in the SAW device 21. The vias 6a and 7a are filled with a conductor such as metal bumps, so that the via-wiring lines 6 and 7 can be produced. The conductor may be applied to the vias 6a and 7a before  
5 or after joining the substrates 11 and 2.

All the steps of Figs. 10A through 10F are carried out from the main surface of the base substrate 22. This holds true for even deep-RIE shown in Fig. 10F. However, deep-RIE may be carried out from the  
10 backside of the silicon substrate 2 opposite to the front side on which the metal film 4A is formed. This alternative process will now be described with reference to Figs. 11A through 11F.

The steps of Figs. 11A and 11B are the same as  
15 those of Figs. 10A and 10B. The step of Fig. 11C photolithographically forms a mask 35' for patterning the metal film 4A into electrode pads 5' and an electrode film 4'. Then, as shown in Fig. 11D, etching is carried out with the mask 35', so that the pads 5' and the metal film 4' can be formed. The mask 35' does  
20 not have any pattern for defining the vias 6a and 7a.

Then, as shown in Fig. 11F, a mask 36' is formed on the backside of the silicon substrate 2. Figs. 11E and 11F illustrate the silicon substrate 2 that is  
25 turned upside down. The silicon substrate 2 is then etched by RIE, preferably deep-RIE, so that vias 6a and 7a can be formed, as shown in Fig. 11F. The mask 36' that remains after etching is removed.

The above process does not etch the metal film 4' and the electrode patterns 5', so that the metal films 4' and 16 and the electrode pads 5' and 14 can be self-aligned in joining. This simplifies the production process greatly. In the above-mentioned alternative process, the SAW chip 20 produced by the process shown  
30 in Figs. 9A through 9J can be used.

The above-mentioned fabrication methods complete the SAW chip 20 and the base substrate 22 separately,

and then join them. Besides, some process may be applied after the SAW chip 20 and the base substrate 22 are joined. For example, the vias 6a and 7a may be formed in the silicon substrate 2 after joining. This  
5 will now be described with reference to Figs. 12A through 12G. The following process uses the SAW chip prepared by the process described with reference to Figs. 9A through 9J.

The steps of Figs. 12A through 12D are the same  
10 as those of Figs. 11A through 11D. The subsequent step of Fig. 12E joins the SAW chip 20 to the main surface of the silicon substrate 2. Then, as shown in Fig. 12F, a mask 36' is formed on the backside of the silicon substrate 2, which is then subjected to RIE,  
15 preferably, deep-RIE. This results in the vias 6a and 7a in the silicon substrate 2, as shown in Fig. 12G.

The above process does not etch the metal film 4' and the electrode pads 5'. Thus, the metal films 4' and 16 and the electrode pads 5' and 14 can be self-aligned at the time of joining. This simplifies the  
20 production process. The SAW device 21 thus produced has the aforementioned structure and effects.

(Second Embodiment)

Figs. 13A through 13C show a base substrate 32  
25 employed in a SAW device according to a second embodiment of the present invention. More particularly, Fig. 13A is a plan view of the base substrate 32, Fig. 13B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line D-D shown in Fig. 13A, and Fig. 13C is a  
30 backside view of the base substrate 32. The SAW chip used in the second embodiment may be the same as the SAW chip 20 used in the first embodiment.

A given electric element is formed on the main surface of the base substrate 32. The electric element  
35 may, for example, be a matching circuit, which changes the input impedance of the SAW chip 20 so as to make impedance matching with an external circuit (impedance



conversion). In Fig. 13A, the impedance matching circuit is composed of an inductor L1 and a capacitor C1. Fig. 14 shows a circuit configuration of the impedance matching circuit. The inductor L1 is  
5 provided between an input line extending from an input end and ground, and the capacitor C1 is provided between lines connected to two output ends. The impedance matching circuit thus formed prevents degradation due to impedance mismatch with an external  
10 circuit. The electric element mountable on the base substrate 32 is not limited to the impedance matching circuit but may be any component, which may be selected in terms of objects, applications and characteristics required.

15 The electric element may be simultaneously formed along with the electrode pads 5 and the metal film 4 or may be formed before or after these patterns are formed. The electric element may be made of copper (Cu), aluminum (Al) or gold (Au) deposited by  
20 sputtering or the like.

The SAW device includes the electric element so that it does not need it externally. The SAW device is thus usable to various applications. The other structures, fabrication method and effects of the SAW  
25 device according to the second embodiment are the same as those of the first embodiment.  
(Third Embodiment)

Fig. 15A is a plan view of a SAW chip 40 of a SAW device according to a third embodiment of the present  
30 invention, and Fig. 15B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line E-E shown in Fig. 15A.

The SAW chip 40 has a piezoelectric substrate 41a like an LT substrate, to the backside of which is joined another substrate 41b made of a material  
35 different from the piezoelectric substrate 41a. The substrate 41b serves as a support substrate, and may, for example, be a silicon substrate. The substrates

41a and 41b form a joined substrate.

Preferably, the support substrate 41b has a smaller Young's modulus and a smaller linear expansion coefficient than those of the piezoelectric substrate 41a. A sapphire substrate or silicon substrate may be used as the supporting substrate 41b. The use of the above support substrate 41b restricts thermal expansion of the piezoelectric 41a, and reinforces the strength thereof so that the required strength of the piezoelectric substrate can be achieved by the support substrate. Thus, the joined substrate can be made thinner than the piezoelectric substrate conventionally used, so that the SAW chip can be thinned. When the support substrate 41b is made of silicon, which is easily processible, the SAW device can be produced more easily and precisely. Further, the wafer-level process can be used, so that the productivity can be improved. From the aforementioned viewpoints, preferably, the support substrate 41 is a silicon substance that has a resistivity as low as  $1000 \Omega \cdot \text{m}$  or greater in order to avoid degradation of the filter characteristic stemming from the resistance of silicon.

It is preferable that the piezoelectric substrate 41a and the support substrate 41b are joined by the joining method based on the surface activation process. Thus, the substrates 41a and 41b can be joined more strongly and even at room temperature. This prevents occurrence of any damages during process and degradation of the characteristic. Improved joining strength enables a reduced joining interface area, so that the SAW chip 40 can be downsized. Further, improved joining strength effectively restricts thermal expansion of the LT substrate 41a by the silicon substrate 41b, so that the frequency stability for temperature variation can be improved.

The SAW chip 40 can be produced as shown in Figs. 16A and 16B. Fig. 16A shows a step of joining an LT

substrate 41A and a silicon substrate 41B. For example, the LT substrate 41A is 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick, and the silicon substrate 41B is also 250  $\mu\text{m}$  thick.

Preferably, the substrates 41A and 41B are joined by  
5 using the surface activation process. However, an adhesive such as resin may be used for joining.

The joined substrate is grinded and polished from both sides thereof, so that the joined substrate 41 composed of the substrates 41a and 41b can be produced.  
10 The joined substrate 41 is thinner than the LT substrate alone. Then, the joined substrate 41 is processed in such a manner as shown in Figs. 9A through 9J, wherein the joined substrate 41 is substituted for the LT substrate 11. The silicon substrate 41a may be  
15 grinded and polished before or after the IDTs 13, the pads 14, the wiring patterns 15 and the metal film 16 are formed on the LT substrate 41a, and before or after joining.

(Fourth Embodiment)

20 A fourth embodiment of the present invention is directed to fabricating a large number of SAW devices at a time. For this purpose, substrates 50A and 52A respectively shown in Figs. 17A and 17B are used. The substrate 50A has a large number of SAW chips 20 that  
25 are integrally arranged in rows and columns. The substrate 52A has a large number of base substrates 22 that are integrally arranged in rows and columns. The substrates 50A and 52A are joined and divided into SAW devices by a dicing process with a dicing blade or  
30 laser beam. The use of the substrates 50A and 52A reduces the cost.

Holes for dicing may be formed simultaneously when the vias 6a and 7a are formed in the step of Fig. 11F or Fig. 12G. The use of holes for dicing enables  
35 rapid and accurate dicing work. The other structures, fabrication method and effects of the fourth embodiment are the same as those of the previous embodiments.

(Fifth Embodiment)

The SAW device of the third embodiment may be produced by a process similar to that of the fourth embodiment. In this case, a substrate 60A as shown in  
5 Fig. 18 is used. The substrate 60A has SAW chips 40 integrally arranged in rows and columns. The piezoelectric substrate 41a of the substrate 60A is supported by the support substrate 41b. The base substrate used in the fourth embodiment may be used in  
10 the fifth embodiment.

The other structures, fabrication method and effects of the fifth embodiment are the same as those of the previous embodiments.

(Sixth Embodiment)

15 A sixth embodiment of the present invention is directed to joining the base substrate 22 or 42 directly to a substrate of low-temperature co-fired ceramics (LTCC) or a printed-circuit board. Fig. 19 is a plan view of an LTCC substrate 72A on which a chip 81  
20 for a transmit circuit, a chip 82 for a receive circuit, and an RF circuit 83 are mounted. Base substrates 72a and 72b, which correspond to, for example, the aforementioned base substrates 22, are provided on the LTCC substrate 72A and are positioned  
25 on transmission lines that connect the RF circuit 83 to the chips 81 and 82. The base substrates 72a and 72b have pads connected to the transmission lines. The SAW chips 20 are joined to the base substrates 72a and 72b so that the metal films of the chips 20 and the base  
30 substrates 72a and 72b are joined together.

(Seventh Embodiment)

A seventh embodiment of the present invention is a SAW device equipped with two or more SAW filters, whereas any of the aforementioned embodiments is  
35 equipped with only one SAW filter. Fig. 20A shows a SAW chip that is a duplexer 90, which has a transmit filter 90a and a receive filter 90b.

Fig. 20B shows a SAW device equipped with the  
duplexer 90 and a matching circuit interposed between a  
common input terminal and the receive filter 90b. The  
matching circuit shown in Fig. 20B is a low-pass filter  
5 made up of capacitors C2 and C3 and an inductor L2.  
The capacitors C2 and C3 are connected between ends of  
the inductor L2 and ground. The low-pass filter may be  
provided between the common input terminal and the  
transmit filter 90a instead of or in addition to the  
10 low-pass filter for the receive filter 90b. For  
example, the low-pass filter may be applied to only the  
higher frequency side. The matching circuit is not  
limited to the low-pass filter.

The present invention is not limited to the  
15 specifically disclosed embodiments, and other  
embodiments, variations and modifications may be made  
without departing from the scope of the present  
invention.

The present application is based on Japanese  
20 Patent Application No. 2003-096577 filed on March 31,  
2003, the entire disclosure of which is hereby  
incorporated by reference.